

The Martinsburg Gazette

BY EDMUND P. HUNTER.

MARTINSBURG, BERKELEY COUNTY, VIRGINIA.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

VOLUME 43.

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 17, 1842.

NUMBER 3.

THE MARTINSBURG GAZETTE.
Is published every Thursday morning at TWO DOLLARS per year, if paid in advance; TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS within the year, and THREE DOLLARS at the end of the year. No paper is sent out until arrears are paid, except at the option of the publisher. Advertisements will be inserted three times at One Dollar per square of sixteen lines, and at Twenty-five Cents for each subsequent insertion. The number of insertions must be marked on the manuscript, or copy of the advertisement sent, or it will be continued until paid, and charged accordingly.

New Fall & Winter Goods.

THE subscriber takes pleasure in informing his friends, customers and the public generally, that he is now in receipt of his Fall and Winter supplies of Merchandise, consisting of every variety of **BRITISH, FRENCH & AMERICAN DRY GOODS** and Groceries, and selected with great care, and on reasonable terms, from the latest arrivals, which he will sell on the most pleasing terms.

THOMAS C. SMITH.
October 7, 1841.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber, having just returned from Baltimore, is now receiving and opening a large and general assortment of **FALL AND WINTER GOODS**, which will be sold low to suit the times. His stock will be found to consist of a general assortment, such as

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, GLASS, China and Queens Ware, &c.

Persons in want of bargains, will do well to call before making their purchases, as he is determined to sell cheap for cash, or to punctual customers on a short credit.

JACOB VAN DOREN, Jr.
November 18, 1841.

ALL kinds of country produce taken in exchange for GOODS.

J. V. D. Jr.

Fresh Teas and Groceries.

JOHN JAMISON
HAS just received a fresh supply of **TEAS & GROCERIES**, which will be sold cheap for cash only, amongst which are

Gunpowder, Imperial, young & old, hyson and black.

Loaf, lump, crushed and brown SUGARS.

New Orleans and Super-fine MOLASSES.

Coffee, Chocolate and Baker's Cocoa.

GENUINE WINES & LIQUORS.
Madeira Wines from 1 to 6 dollars per gallon.

Sherry, Port, Hock, Sweet, Claret, and Champagne wines of delicious quality, in bottles, or by the larger quantity.

Cognac Brandy from \$2 to \$5 per gallon; domestic old Peach and Apple Brandy; Holland Gin (direct importation); Jamaica Spirit; New Orleans and other Rum; genuine Scotch, Irish, old Monongahela and other Whiskies.

Tennent's superior Scotch Ale;

Le-mons, Oranges, Raisins and Cranberries.

Five Cheating Tobacco.
Snuff, Principals, Regalia and other CIGARS with a general assortment of goods usually kept by grocers.

December 23, 1841.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers are receiving a handsome assortment of **FALL & WINTER GOODS**, which, in addition to their former stock, makes their assortment complete—comprising almost every article called for, such as

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, Hardware, Queensware, Glass and Wooden Ware, &c.

They would respectfully invite their customers and the public generally, to call and examine, as they are anxious to sell—and they will offer such bargains as will make it an object to all who wish to purchase goods.

HAMME & STEPHENS.
November 11, 1841.

WOODBURY FOR SALE.

BEING about to remove to the University, I offer my residence, called **WOODBURY**, with 370 acres of **LAND**, for sale. Its situation and improvements are so well known in this part of the country, that it is unnecessary to describe it, particularly, as any purchaser will probably visit it.

The terms of payment will be very easy and accommodating.

H. S. G. TUCKER.
August 19, 1841.—if

A SECOND SUPPLY OF Winter Goods.

THE subscriber is receiving a second supply of **FALL & WINTER GOODS**, which, in addition to his former stock, makes his assortment complete—comprising almost every article called for, such as

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, Hardware, Queensware and Glassware,

together with a large quantity of Antient and Modern **PAINTS** and **GLASS**. He has also a few excellent ten plate **STOVES**, No. 1—all of which he will sell low for cash, or to punctual customers on a short credit.

He respectfully invites the attention of his customers and the public generally to his new stock of Goods, which has been purchased very low, and which he will sell very cheap.

P. BRODRICK.
Honey Wood Mills, Va., Dec. 30, 1841.

NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned has just received and finished opening his supply of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

Among which may be found every article of utility and comfort necessary to supply the wants of his friends generally. He would therefore respectfully invite all who may feel disposed to patronize him, to call and examine his stock of Goods, which he is determined to sell cheap.

JOSEPH BURNS.
October 14, 1841.

CASTINGS.

JUST RECEIVED, a large supply of Kettles, Pots, Ovens, Spindles, Skillets, Griddles and extra Lids, with an assortment of wagon boxes, by

WILSON & DOLL.
April 8.

SALT—40 Sacks of Ground Alum and Fine Salt, just received and for sale, by

J. VAN DOREN, Jr.
November 18.

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have this day formed a partnership for conducting the Mercantile Business, under the firm of **J. W. & R. R. BOYD**, BENJ. R. BOYD.

January 3, 1842.

JOHN W. BOYD tenders to his old customers, his thanks for their liberal support, and respectfully asks a continuance to the New Firm. The change in the business will require a settlement of all accounts. Those having open accounts will please call and settle them—either by cash or note—with as little delay as possible.

January 6, 1842.

A CARD.

THE undersigned, having returned from a tour through the Western and Southern cities, would inform his old customers and the public, that he intends carrying on the **HOUSE JOINER** and **CARPENTER BUSINESS**, in all its various branches, in the latest and most fashionable manner. Builders and others can be furnished with plans and drawings, at the shortest notice, with or without bills of Lumber. He can be found at all times, at his old residence, at the west end of Burke Street, where he hopes to receive a share of public patronage.

WM. GREGORY.
November 25, 1841.—if

Wm. L. Baker, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAVING permanently located in Charleston, will practice in the Superior and Inferior Courts of Jefferson, Berkeley, Frederick and Clarke.

Collection of claims promptly attended to. Office one door south-east of T. C. Sigafos's store.

December 9, 1841.—if

R. C. GUSTLY, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BATH, MORGAN COUNTY, VA.,

WILL practice in the several Courts of Morgan, Frederick, and Berkeley. Business entrusted will be punctually attended to.

May 13, 1841.—if

STOCK OF GOODS AT A BARGAIN.

THE undersigned, Trustees of Wm. Long and Wm. S. Long, offer at private sale, a great bargain, in a

STOCK OF GOODS,

at the Mill Creek Store, at Bunker's Hill. It consists of the greatest variety, and is the most complete assortment for the country trade, of any establishment in this valley; and can be bought on most advantageous terms—as to price and time of payment. If desired, the stock will be sold in parcels. Persons wishing to purchase, can see the goods in the care of Mr. John P. Stewart, and for the terms, can apply to us, personally or by letter, in Martinsburg. The store house can also be had by the purchaser, if desired; and it is admitted to be the best stand in the county.

We also offer a **TRACT OF LAND**, lying near Martinsburg, adjoining the lands of Christian Tabler, William Gorrell and others, containing 46 acres—a large portion of which is in Timber. Also, a **HOUSE & LOT**, on Burke Street, in Martinsburg, near the Rail Road Depot.

D. H. CONRAD, D. BURKHART.
September 9, 1841.—if

COACH MAKING.

Co-Partnership.

THE subscribers, having associated themselves in the above named business for a term of years, in Charleston, Va., at the old stand of J. J. Hawks, take this opportunity to inform their friends and the public generally, that they will be happy to receive orders for

New Work or Repairing.

They intend keeping constantly on hand a variety of **VEHICLES**, which they pledge themselves shall be made in the best manner, and warranted to stand.

Coaches, Family Carriages, Buggies, Sulkeys, Barouches, &c.

can be had by application at their Coach Factory, at short notice. Those wishing to purchase, will do well to give this establishment a call, as they will be able to give entire satisfaction, and the public may rest assured that purchases can be made on as accommodating terms as elsewhere.

HAWKS & ROSS.
Charleston, Jan. 27, 1842.

CARD.

THE subscriber, grateful for the liberal patronage he has received from the citizens of Jefferson and the adjoining Counties, tenders to them his sincere thanks, and hopes, by the above association, to merit a continuance of patronage. All those having claims against me, will please present them for liquidation, and those who know themselves indebted to me, will please the propriety of closing their accounts as soon as possible.

W. J. HAWKS.
January 27, 1842.

TO RENT.

I WILL rent, for the ensuing year, my **FLOUR-MILLS**, at dam No. 5, in the county of Berkeley. It is unnecessary to give a description of this Property, further than to say it is in complete order, has every necessary building for carrying on a large business, and is well situated for business. There are four acres of Barre and a Kiln for drying Corn. Possession will be given on the 1st of July.

I have for sale, a large quantity of **PLANK**, of almost all qualities and descriptions; a large supply of **Fencing Plank** and **Poplar**, which I will sell on the best terms.

EDWARD COLSTON.
May 13, 1841.—if

CARPETING & RUGS.

J. VAN DOREN has just received, in addition to his former stock, a few handsome pieces of super and common Ingrain Carpets, with Rugs to match, which will be sold very low. Persons in want of the above Goods will please call before making their purchases, as he is selling Carpets and Rugs at reduced prices.

November 18.

CANVENDISH TOBACCO—A fresh supply of a fine quality; also, superior Segars and Snuff, for sale by

W. DORSEY.
November 18.

WINDOW GLASS—8x10, 10x12, 12x16, 14x18, and 15x19, just received and for sale by

W. DORSEY.
November 18.

Pease's Celebrated Clarified Essence of HOREHOUND CANDY.

ROR Colds, Coughs, Hoarseness, Whooping Cough, Asthma, with necessary directions, for sale by

W. DORSEY.
April 15, 1841.

Servants' Clothing.

HAVY 6-4 and 3-4 Felled Linsey, 3-4 and 4-4 plaid and striped Linsey for Servants' Clothing, just received and for sale low by

J. VAN DOREN, Jr.
October 7, 1841.

POSTIC.

FORGIVE AND FORGET.

AT C. SWAIN.

Forgive and Forget! the world would be lonely. The garden a wilderness left to deform; If the flowers but remembered the chilling winds only. And the fields gave no verdure for fear of the storm. Oh, still in thy loveliness emblem the flower, Give the fragrance of feeling to sweeten life's way; And prolong not again the brief cloud of an hour. With tears that but darken the rest of the day! Forgive and forget! there's no breast so unfeeling. But some gentle thoughts of affection there live; And the best of all require something concealing. Some heart that with smiles can forget and forgive! Then away with the clouds from those beautiful eyes! That brow was no home for such frowns to have met! Oh, how could our spirits e'er hope for the skies, If Heaven refused to Forgive and Forget!

GENERAL MISCELLANY.

ELPHANTINE PROCEEDINGS.

Mobile in an uproar—Awful Storm—A broken Jail and a Broken Bakery—Shop Lifting—Bread—Burglary—A Decouring Monster, &c.

The elephant belonging to the large menagerie now in Mobile, has been confined in jail, whether for debt, suspicion of debt, bigamy, burglary, or what not, we are unable to state; but on Friday night, during a furious storm which burst over the city, the elephant prisoner took a notion to have a spree, and accordingly knocked down the wall of the jail yard, and walked off, like a four-legged Samson, with the gates upon his back. The huge creature was scarcely at large, before emitting fumes of fresh bread came penetrating from the nostrils of the animal, and without more ado flat burglary was perpetrated—the elephant breaking into the store and devouring all the bread, crackers, cakes, &c., that came within reach. While thus interestingly engaged, a bread cart came up to the door for morning supplies, and the consternation of the horse, as well as the innocent driver, may be imagined when Mr. or Mrs. Elephant deliberately poked out a long nose and tumbled the cart over the horse's head—proving that there are more ways than one of putting "the cart before the horse." The driver, concluding that the millenium was at hand, or that the Florida war was coming to an end, soon made a transfer of his person to a respectable distance, followed by the horse with the remnants of the bread cart clattering about his heels. Satisfied then with so palatable and unusual a breakfast, the elephant quietly walked back into the jail yard, and concluded to await his examination before the Recorder, the result of which we have not yet heard. It was a most inhuman affair from beginning to end.—*N. O. Picayune.*

EARLY RISING.—The late Chief Baron O'GRADY, who, like the matutine planets, was generally up before the sun—was always in the same predicament in reference to his own sun, Dennis, whose slumbers were often prolonged far into the morning. Once, when the Baron was on circuit, and knew that his son was engaged as barrister in the first case, he hurried into his bedroom, and, waking him without much ceremony, exclaimed, "Up with you, Dennis! Remember it's the early bird that catches the worm." "Serves the worm right for being up still earlier than the bird," replied the sluggish, rubbing his eyes.

The Paris Charivari, not having the fear of Queen Victoria before its eyes, publishes any amount of scandal concerning the British Queen and her illustrious husband. It says that by her jealousous husband, at a large private party, in a fit of passion, she struck a cup of tea dashing the contents into his majestic face, and that he has declared he can endure it no longer; that he will return to his German Seignory—the crown already having two heirs; but that if these should not be sufficient, he will return to his charge. This is a fair specimen of Parisian gossip.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

IMPRESSIONS.—We have often read and heard and talked of the impression made by a fair lady upon the heart of an admirer; but we always conceived that this was a mere figure of speech. If we may credit an old physician, however, it proves to be a literal fact. "Dr. Conyers," observes our author, "dissected a person who died for love, in London, and they found an impression of a lady's face upon his heart." How many hearts must thus bear the image of a reigning belle, traced by the photography of her bright eyes!—*Boston Post.*

THE PRECOCITY OF GENIUS.—Scene in a Grammar School: Master.—Robert, compare the adjective cold. Robert.—Positive cold—comparative colder—superlative coldest! Master.—That's a good boy, Bobby. Now Bobby tell me how you know an adjective from a noun. Robert.—By its having degrees of comparison. Master.—Right! now give an example. Robert.—Positive degree alley gate—comparative alley-gate. Master.—Very well, Bobby, you may sit down.

A woman, in a town not far from Portsmouth, (N. H.) who had been ill-used by her husband, on finding him enjoying the comforts of a sound sleep, quietly sewed him up in the bed clothes, and, while he was in that defenceless situation, gave him a sound thrashing.

"THAT UNRULY MEMBER."
An extraordinary case of slander was lately determined in the Supreme Court of Ohio, which illustrates the necessity of the women holding their tongues, and that iron rule of the law, which makes the husband responsible in damages for the slanderous expressions of his wife. About three years ago Mrs. Copeland charged Mrs. White with stealing her "geranium pot." Mr. White and wife commenced an action against Mr. C. and wife in an inferior court and obtained a verdict for one thousand dollars—the defendant's counsel moved upon a bill of exceptions, alleging that no slander would lay in the nature of a tree, and the taking of a tree was only a trespass, and not a felony. The cause was sent down a second time, and the counsel for the plaintiff waived the tree and went for the pot.

The jury on the second trial were incensed at the quibble, and gave a vindictive verdict—\$3000 damages and costs!—it being proved to them that he received \$10,000 by his wife on marriage. The defendant, by his counsel, moved for a new trial on the ground of excessive damages, and a rule was granted, on payment of the plaintiff's whole costs, which amounted to over one thousand dollars. The cause was again tried, and by an untoward fatality, which his eminent counsel could not control, although every effort was made in his behalf, the jury returned a verdict of three thousand five hundred dollars damages, and costs. By this time the defendant was heartily sick of the law, and not willing to agree with his adversary, determined to avoid the payment of the judgment, by transferring his property to his brother-in-law. The powerful fangs of a bill of discovery drew out the fact of the transfer, and the perjury of the defendant's answer put this affair in a new, but more fearful light. When the truth flashed on his mind that ruin was fast gathering around him, he had a conference with the plaintiff, and settled their difficulties by paying him the verdict and costs, \$7529 31, besides the fees of his own counsel.

COOLNESS IN THE HOUR OF DANGER.

The N. Y. American, in an article relating to the particulars of the loss of the Peacock, as published in a late number, says that it recalls, by the contrast in the results, the loss of the French frigate Medusa, wrecked several years ago, off the coast of Africa. The editor of the New York paper says: "In the American ship we find calmness, energy, self-possession, and entire subordination, preserved, under most trying and dangerous circumstances. No confusion, no intoxication, and, by consequence, the safety of all on board—the gallant commander the last to leave his wrecked ship. In the case of the French frigate, there was great loss of life, and scenes on the raft, to which the survivors were obliged to resort, that exceeded in horror all previous accounts of shipwrecks. Insubordination and intoxication caused the whole."

Many thrilling accidents might be cited, to illustrate the intrepidity, coolness, and presence of mind of American tars, in cases of extreme peril—one of which, that occurred almost under our immediate observation, we will relate. It will be recollected that near twenty years ago, pirates and cold-blooded murders were frequent on the coast of Cuba. Commodore Porter was sent out there with the steamship Sea Gull, and a fleet of small vessels poorly calculated for sea service, to suppress the piracy, and aid in conveying the American vessels. It was in 1823 or 1824, that while the Sea Gull was lying at anchor in the harbor of Matanzas, some American vessels sailed for the U. States and Europe, and were conveyed out of the harbor by one of the vessels which composed this mosquito fleet. The name of this vessel, or of its gallant commander we do not recollect. The schooner after having conveyed the vessels beyond the usual cruising ground of the pirates, left them to make the best of their way, and altered her course to return to port. By this time the trade wind had commenced blowing very fresh, with occasional squalls—and as the schooner was approaching the bay of Matanzas, when about seven miles from the shore, a squall struck and capized her instantly.

Her condition was a critical one—the schooner could not be righted, and it was evident would soon fill with water and sink. There was only one boat, which could live in that rough sea, and that a small one, not capable of carrying one third part of the crew. In this emergency, the commander, whose name deserves to be remembered, acted with coolness, decision and energy—furnishing a laudable example for all on board.

Without exhibiting any alarm, he ordered the men to get out the boat, which was manned with its usual crew of six men, and an officer. He instructed the officer to pull for the shore with all possible despatch, and procure immediate assistance, if it could be obtained—if not, to go with all haste to Matanzas—meanwhile they would cling to the sinking wreck as long as possible, and perhaps be able to sustain themselves until assistance should come.

The officer proceeded on shore, but could there obtain no assistance. A Spanish planter provided him with a fleet horse, and a guide mounted on another, and off he started in full gallop for Matanzas, a distance of six or eight miles. He proceeded without delay on board the Sea Gull, and communicated intelligence of the unfortunate accident.

All was bustle immediately on board the steamship. In an incredible short time this vessel was got under way, and urged by the power of steam, proceeded at a rapid rate out of the bay, against a strong trade wind—the officer who had conveyed the intelligence, acting as a pilot. Their hopes of rescuing their brave countrymen were but feeble, and their joy can hardly be conceived, when the wreck was at length discovered, almost submerged. In a few minutes they were along side; and all, after being in this dangerous situation three hours, were saved, with the exception of one man, who was drowned when the schooner capized. Before the Sea Gull had proceeded far on her return to port, the schooner had altogether disappeared!

The presence of the Sea Gull in Matanzas was a providential circumstance, as no other than a steam vessel could have left the harbor in the teeth of that strong trade wind.

VICE AND WRETCHEDNESS IN LONDON.
—Mr. Bartley, in his recently published work on milk, says that it is estimated that in London there are 12,000 children undergoing a system of vicious training, to fill the ranks of those who are removed by transportation, imprisonment violent or natural death—that 20,000 persons live by theft and fraud; 3,000 are regular receivers of stolen goods; 10,000 are addicted to gambling; 20,000 are beggars about the streets; 15,000 are habitual gin-drinkers; 25,000 are annually found drunk in the streets, and 150,000 have abandoned themselves to systematic debauchery and profligacy.

The Journal of the Statistical Society for January, 1840, states, says Mr. Hartley, that in Liverpool, there were 7652 cellars, damp, dark, filthy, ill-ventilated and loathsome; that in these lodges 39,300 persons of the laboring class; while in Manchester of 132,230 working-people, 14,960 live in cellars.

Let the People bear in mind, that Locofocoism brought the country into its present deplorable condition, and that it is Locofocoism, which is continuing and aggravating the evils, which afflict the land. The Whig Administration lasted only one short month.

AN ARTIST ON THE TOP OF THE DOME OF ST. PETER'S. (AT ROME.)

Translated from "Memoires de Madame de la Duchesse d'Abrantes."

ROBERT was an enthusiastic young painter, a pupil of the French Academy, sent to Rome to study the frescoes, and now one of the most promising of the French artists. Robert was one day at St. Peter's. The hour of divine service was past, and he was almost alone. The silent and religious quiet of that vast edifice was interrupted only by the footsteps of a few casual visitors. Robert cast on all sides his look of ardent enthusiasm in search of new wonders. On a sudden he saw a rope descend from an opening at the top of the grand cupola; a workman fastened to it a bucket of water, and it again ascended. [The roof was out of repair, and some masons were at work upon it.] This gave him an idea of ascending the cupola. "I was curious," said he, "to examine as closely as possible the injury done to this colossus of modern architecture, which, shooting up towards heaven, seems contemptuously to say to the ruined monuments around it—I am eternal." He ascended the dome.

On his arrival at the summit, he was struck with admiration and wonder at the magnificent prospect before him. It was a splendid and living panorama, lighted by sunbeams so different from those of every other country, covering Nature with a bright and glorious veil of beautiful colors, which float over the buildings, trees, and land of Italy alone. He then looked more nearly around him, and perceived a few workmen repairing some slight damage done to the roof of the dome. To obtain water with greater ease, they had placed across the opening of the cupola two long planks tied together; over them a rope was thrown, which descended into the church. These planks might be two feet and a half in width, and as the apparatus was intended merely to support a bucket of water, no one cared whether it would support a greater weight. Looking on these things with the eyes of a young man of twenty, with eyes that see danger only to brave and laugh at it, Robert began to think that it must be a singular sight to see St. Peter's from top to bottom, the reverse of the manner in which every thing that has base and summit is generally seen—namely, from bottom to top.

This idea took such possession of his mind that he must needs satisfy it. Never once calculating whether this plank, which was three hundred feet from the ground, was strong enough to bear his weight, he placed one foot upon it, and then the other, and behold him upon his dangerous bridge, without any possibility of turning back. When, for the first time, he told me this story, the instant I saw him upon the plank, suspended as it were between heaven and the hard marble floor upon which he might be dashed to atoms, I was seized with a giddiness such as he might himself be expected to have felt when in this critical situation. We surrounded him closely, eager to catch every word he uttered, and following him step by step across this dangerous bridge.

"Scarcely had I performed a third of my journey," said he, when, eager to enjoy the spectacle sought, I cast my eyes below. At the same instant, a hissing sound whizzed through my ears, my head became covered with a veil of darkness, succeeded by one of fire; I was seized, in short, with the most horrible vertigo. Fortunately, I had presence of mind immediately to shut my eyes and stand still. I cannot express to you what I felt at that moment, when I heard voices close to my ears, uttering in whispers the most dreadful blasphemies. It was the workmen, I opened my eyes to continue my perilous journey, for I felt that if I remained a minute longer in this situation, I should die even without falling."

He was advancing with a firm step upon that narrow plank, when he felt the wood crack under him! He was then in the middle of the plank, and the weight of his body, so much greater than that of the water bucket, must necessarily break the bridge, and he be precipitated to the bottom! "Oh," said a lad who heard the wood crack, "the plank is rotten. The unhappy man will!" He did not pronounce the word; for the head workman placed his hand upon the lad's mouth. When Robert reached the other side, and saw the plank, the abyss, and death immediately behind him, he fell upon his knees, and poured forth his humble thanksgiving to Almighty God for his delivery from danger. "Ah! my friends," said he to the workmen, with a smile of ineffable joy, and his eyes swimming in tears, "how happy I am." But, instead of sharing his delight, the workmen seized and beat him furiously: "Cursed Frenchman! rascal! scoundrel!" howl the chorus of masons: "villain, how you frightened us!"

Solon compared the people unto the sea, and orators and counsellors to the winds; for that the sea would be calm and quiet if the winds did not trouble it.

The best lip salve in creation, is a sweet kiss. The remedy should be used with great care, however, as it is apt to bring on an affection of the heart.

SPECTER BANK.—Some boys, playing on the bank of the Monongahela, near the Petersburg Gas Works, found last week, a quantity of old silver coins, which had been deposited in a bag which had become rotten. It consisted of many different kinds of Spanish, French and English pieces of all amounts from sixpence to dollars. The whole amount was near a thousand dollars. It appears to have been washed away by the last freshet.

The private exercises of religion prepare for the public engagements of life, and impart to character a goodness of principle which nothing else can insure.

AN AMERICAN FOLLY.

We have seen it frequently stated in paragraphs and in books that the Americans in Europe are noted for extravagance in dress, undue pretension, and love of show. It is true it indicates a most ridiculous vanity, to say nothing of very bad taste. The Paris correspondent of the National Intelligencer in a recent letter says that at a late presentation of some Americans at the French Court, one of them reminded his Majesty that he was an acquaintance, and the King remarked with a sly expression of face,—"Why, yes, I did not know you at first, dressed up so; but I shall always be glad to see you in any costume." Mr. WALSH goes on to say that he has held of late conversations with a very intelligent American traveller, who has surveyed, within the three years past, nearly all the communities of Germany, and who testifies that, in general, there is considerably less of luxury and show, pretension and style, than in our United States, Atlantic and Western alike.

There is unquestionably great room for improvement, at home, in these particulars. To say that our habits of living and of dressing are extravagantly expensive would be nothing to the purpose with many—because it is for that very reason that they indulge in them, or seek to do so. It seems to be regarded as the highest point of social rank to be able to spend money profusely. Of course it will be done by those who can afford it. Can good taste, true refinement, fitness and propriety, do nothing in the way of establishing a better standard? Simplicity, the most charming of graces, in her union with elegance requires no lavish adornments, no gaudy decorations. It is a vulgar ambition that aims at a splendor which indicates nothing but an unmeaning glare, or a mere show to strike the eye.—*Balt. Amer.*

TAPESTRY FOR THE PRESIDENT'S HOUSE.

—We find in a late Paris paper, the following curious facts stated on the authority of a paper published at Bordeaux. In the year 1786, after the consolidation of the independence of North America, a French painter of the school of Boucher, was employed to procure from skilful workmen of the manufactory of Beau